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Algeria	4,000 Drs.	Incl.	15.10	January	0.20
Austria	19.50	Incl.	12.00	January	0.20
Bahrain	0.65 D.	Incl.	0.50	Febr.	0.50
Belgium	40 B.F.	Incl.	30 B.F.	Febr.	0.50
Burma	100 Ky.	Incl.	50 Ky.	Febr.	0.50
Canada	C\$ 1.10	Incl.	70 C.	Febr.	0.50
Chile	1,000 Mts.	Incl.	500 Mts.	Febr.	0.50
China	100 R.	Incl.	50 R.	Febr.	0.50
Colombia	700 P.	Incl.	350 P.	Febr.	0.50
Congo	100 M.D.	Incl.	50 M.D.	Febr.	0.50
Cuba	100 P.	Incl.	50 P.	Febr.	0.50
Cyprus	100 M.C.	Incl.	50 M.C.	Febr.	0.50
Czechoslovakia	100 K.	Incl.	50 K.	Febr.	0.50
Denmark	700 D.	Incl.	350 D.	Febr.	0.50
Egypt	1,000 L.	Incl.	500 L.	Febr.	0.50
Finland	100 F.	Incl.	50 F.	Febr.	0.50
France	100 F.	Incl.	50 F.	Febr.	0.50
Greece	100 Dr.	Incl.	50 Dr.	Febr.	0.50
Guatemala	100 Q.	Incl.	50 Q.	Febr.	0.50
Hawaii	100 H.	Incl.	50 H.	Febr.	0.50
Iceland	100 I.	Incl.	50 I.	Febr.	0.50
India	100 R.	Incl.	50 R.	Febr.	0.50
Indonesia	100 R.	Incl.	50 R.	Febr.	0.50
Iran	100 R.	Incl.	50 R.	Febr.	0.50
Iraq	100 D.	Incl.	50 D.	Febr.	0.50
Ireland	100 P.	Incl.	50 P.	Febr.	0.50
Italy	100 L.	Incl.	50 L.	Febr.	0.50
Jordan	100 D.	Incl.	50 D.	Febr.	0.50
Korea	100 W.	Incl.	50 W.	Febr.	0.50
Liberia	100 D.L.	Incl.	50 D.L.	Febr.	0.50
Malta	100 M.	Incl.	50 M.	Febr.	0.50
Morocco	100 M.	Incl.	50 M.	Febr.	0.50
Namibia	100 N.	Incl.	50 N.	Febr.	0.50
Niger	100 N.	Incl.	50 N.	Febr.	0.50
Nigeria	100 N.	Incl.	50 N.	Febr.	0.50
Pakistan	100 P.	Incl.	50 P.	Febr.	0.50
Papua New Guinea	100 P.N.G.	Incl.	50 P.N.G.	Febr.	0.50
Peru	100 P.	Incl.	50 P.	Febr.	0.50
Romania	100 R.	Incl.	50 R.	Febr.	0.50
Saudi Arabia	100 S.A.	Incl.	50 S.A.	Febr.	0.50
Singapore	100 S.	Incl.	50 S.	Febr.	0.50
South Africa	100 S.A.	Incl.	50 S.	Febr.	0.50
Spain	100 E.	Incl.	50 E.	Febr.	0.50
Sweden	100 S.	Incl.	50 S.	Febr.	0.50
Tunisia	100 T.	Incl.	50 T.	Febr.	0.50
Uganda	100 U.	Incl.	50 U.	Febr.	0.50
Yemen	100 Y.	Incl.	50 Y.	Febr.	0.50

ESTABLISHED 1887

Bonn to Investigate Panel That Advised General's Dismissal

The Associated Press

BONN — The Defense Ministry appointed a three-member commission Wednesday to investigate the military intelligence agency whose findings led to the dismissal of a top West German general in NATO.

The military counterintelligence service has come under strong criticism because of its handling of evidence against General Günter Kiesling, who was dismissed last month as one of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's two deputy supreme commanders.

The counterintelligence service produced four unidentified witnesses who claimed that General Kiesling had been seen in a homosexual bar in Cologne.

The charge led Defense Minister Manfred Wörner to order General Kiesling to take early retirement on Dec. 31. Mr. Wörner has told the Bundestag, West Germany's parliament, that he dismissed General Kiesling after reading the intelligence report, which said the general was a security risk.

Officials said the commission appointed Wednesday would seek to improve the operations of the counterintelligence service, a Defense Ministry spokesman said at a news conference. The commission would be separate from a parliamentary panel that was scheduled to begin an inquiry into the dismissals on Thursday.

General Kiesling has denied that he is a homosexual. He has sued unnamed persons, presumably the witnesses, for slander; the Defense Ministry for allegedly violating his pension rights; and Mr. Wörner in an attempt to review the evidence against him.

The chief government spokesman, Peter Goebel, said earlier this week that he thought the counterintelligence panel should come under scrutiny because of doubts that have been expressed as to its evidence.

General Kiesling has expressed anger that the statements by the unnamed witnesses were believed over his "word of honor." In addition, reports have surfaced that the

person who was said to have been seen at the bar may have been someone other than General Kiesling.

On Tuesday, the commanding general of the Bundeswehr, the West German armed forces, gave only conditional backing to Mr. Wörner's decision to send General Kiesling into early retirement. They said they would wait to see the results of court and parliamentary investigations into the affair.

The dismissal has also led to calls for Mr. Wörner's dismissal, and the naming of the government panel Thursday appeared to be an attempt by the defense minister to take the initiative in the affair.

The Defense Ministry's investigative panel will be headed by Hermann Höcherl, 71, an interior minister in the 1960s, a ministry spokesman, Jürgen Reichardt, said Wednesday. Mr. Höcherl is a member of the conservative Christian Social Union, the Bavarian branch of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats.

The other two members are a former federal judge, Joachim Rottmann, and the former chief of staff of the armed forces, Rear Admiral Rudolf Ahrendt.

Mr. Reichardt said the commission will investigate the military intelligence service's "foundation," including its "regulations, structures, methods and work flow."

The Defense Ministry also must investigate whether "failures or mistakes possibly could have been committed" by the agency, Mr. Reichardt said.

Mr. Wörner has been responsible for the counterintelligence service since he became defense minister 15 months ago, Mr. Reichardt said. "Should faults become apparent, he is obliged to provide for a remedy."

Also on Wednesday, Hans-Jochen Vogel, parliamentary leader of the opposition Social Democrats, renewed his call for Mr. Wörner to resign.

A government spokesman, Jürgen Sudhoff, sidestepped a question Wednesday as to whether Mr. Kohl still supported Mr. Wörner.



KOHL HONORS ZIONIST — Israeli soldiers watched as Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, on an official visit, laid a wreath Wednesday at the

Jerusalem grave of Theodor Herzl, the founder of Zionism. Mr. Kohl told a Knesset group he saw no danger of a rise of neo-Nazism in his country. Page 2.

Reagan Starts Drive to Defend Lebanon Policy

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan started an administration counterattack this week against the rising public and political protest over the U.S. Marines' continued presence in Lebanon.

At a luncheon meeting with Republican senators on Tuesday, the president heard that many lawmakers have "great concern" about events in the Middle East, according to Senator John G. Tower of Texas, chairman of the Republican Policy Committee.

But Mr. Tower insisted that most Republicans would support the president's policy and oppose efforts to terminate the Marine mission in Beirut before the current 18-month authorization runs out in the spring of 1985.

A typical Republican comment came from Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Republican leader, who said after the meeting with Mr. Reagan: "We ought to leave the resolution alone. The worst thing we could do right now is send a signal of uncertainty."

But Democrats stepped up their criticism of the Marine mission, as the debate over foreign policy turned increasingly harsh and partisan. The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the

leading Democrat on Capitol Hill, accused the administration of misleading Congress when the current 18-month authorization was adopted last fall.

Mr. O'Neill, who supported the resolution, said that the administration had underestimated how difficult it would be to find a compromise among the warring factions in Lebanon, and how long the Marines would have to remain at their posts.

"The administration should have been better informed," Mr. O'Neill said at a press conference. "They were wrong, and we were wrong in accepting their credibility."

The urgency of the administration campaign to inform congressmen reflects the highly political nature of the Lebanon issue.

One Republican strategist described the administration mission as "damage control" and said that among Republicans, "it's fair to say there is a lot of nervousness about the whole situation in Lebanon." Mr. Tower added: "I think everybody would like to get the issue behind us."

The Republicans' concern showed itself in a meeting between Mr. Rumsfeld and House Republican leaders. Asked to describe what the lawmakers wanted from the administration envoy, Representative Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York said, "They want assurances that it will all straighten out."

But Mr. Rumsfeld apparently gave no such assurances. "He's reluctant to promise them the moon with a fence around it," Mr. Conable said.

The Republicans emerged from

the meeting, however, determined to do battle with the Democrats.

Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the Republican leader, accused the rival party of "undercutting the chief executive" and "playing into the hands of Syria."

The Illinois Republican added: "They have no issue on the domestic side. The only place they can criticize the president is on foreign policy."

Mr. Rumsfeld also met with a group of House Democrats who are monitoring the Lebanon situation for Mr. O'Neill. Several lawmakers said the envoy was "asking for time" and urging the Democrats to postpone attempts to alter the authorization for the Marine mission.

Reagan to Seek Tax Revision If Re-elected

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If President Ronald Reagan is re-elected he is likely to propose far-reaching changes in the U.S. tax system early next year to try to reduce federal budget deficits, according to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan.

The changes, Mr. Regan said in an interview Tuesday, could include the elimination of many income tax deductions and the lowering of tax rates.

[Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, confirmed Wednesday that Mr. Reagan would call for a revised and simplified tax code in his second term of office.

Mr. Regan said in an interview Tuesday, could include the elimination of many income tax deductions and the lowering of tax rates.

day, Mr. Regan said spending could rise if the revenues from taxes rise faster than spending does. He did not indicate whether he expects changes in the tax system to produce revenue gains.

"If we're going to have a 7 or 8 percent increase in revenues, one year over the next, what we have to do is to have the rate of increase of the federal budget of only 3 or 4 percent," Mr. Regan said. "You can't make an amputation of major programs. There's no way you can just cut them off."

Spending increased 14 percent in fiscal 1981, the first year of the Reagan administration, and the rate of increase has been slowing steadily, to an estimated 7.4 percent for 1984, the Office of Management and Budget reported. Revenues sharply affected by the strength of the economy, have been far more erratic, rising 15.9 percent in 1981 and 3 percent in 1982. They fell last year and are expected to rise 11.5 percent this year.

More than any other senior economic official, Mr. Regan tends to reflect the president's views on budget and tax policies.

Mr. Regan said Tuesday that the administration's earlier disengagement with the policies of the Federal Reserve Board and its chairman, Paul A. Volcker, had subsided. Periodically, Mr. Regan has criticized the Fed.

For now, however, Mr. Regan said he would be happy if the Fed continued to follow its policy of keeping the growth of the U.S. money supply at the center of the Fed's current target range of 4 percent to 8 percent.

African Nations Show Tight Brotherhood at UN

Whatever the Stresses at Home, Delegates Take Pride in Diplomatic Unity

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS. New

York — The African members of the United Nations, although often divided by internal differences and disagreements at home, enjoy an ability to find a consensus here that binds together nearly every country in the group.

Diplomats and officials say that this unity, a source of pride and sometimes envy, has become an important feature of political life at the United Nations.

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the meeting, however, determined to do battle with the Democrats.

Poll Shows Glenn Has Faded Badly

Mondale Easily Leads Democrats, But Economy Puts Reagan on Top

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan has opened the election year with strong public approval but Senator John Glenn of Ohio, once feared by the White House as potentially his most dangerous rival, has faded badly because of doubts about his experience, a New York Times-CBS News poll shows.

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, far ahead as the choice of registered Democrats for their party's presidential nomination, was selected nearly even with Mr. Reagan on personal characteristics that voters normally consider important for the presidency. But the president, helped by a surging economy, led over Mr. Mondale.

In 1,443 telephone interviews conducted nationwide from Jan. 14 to Jan. 21, The Times and CBS News found that more than half the public believes that Mr. Glenn lacks the experience to be president and is uneasy about his ability to deal wisely with difficult foreign policy.

The Ohio Democrat has fallen from a close second to Mr. Mondale in a September survey to a distant tie for second with the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson in the current poll. This time, Mr. Glenn and Mr. Jackson were each the first choice of 14 percent of registered Democrats, far behind Mr. Mondale at 44 percent. The other Democratic contenders had 4 percent or less.

The survey indicated Mr. Reagan's greatest strength was in handling the economy, where he received his highest approval rating since April 1981. This offset weaknesses in foreign policy.

Mr. Reagan appeared to have a considerable lead over both Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn among the public at large and a much narrower lead among those who closely follow presidential politics.

One surprisingly favorable note for Mr. Reagan was a 27-percent job approval rating from blacks, about double his standing in earlier polls. Because of the small number of blacks surveyed, normal sampling error could be plus or minus 8 percentage points.

9.2 Million Live in Seoul

United Press International

SEOUL — The population of Seoul grew 3.22 percent in a year to 9,204,544 as of Oct. 1, about a fourth of South Korea's total, a government census showed Wednesday.

More than any other single issue, this question cuts into public ap-



Walter F. Mondale



John Glenn

Reagan to Tell Congress In State of Union Speech Of 'Need to Stay on Job'

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will deliver his election-year State of the Union address Wednesday night against a background of public and congressional concern over U.S. policy in Lebanon and Central America.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan's address would be "a report on accomplishments and the need to stay on the job and get it done."

Mr. Reagan will appear before a joint session of Congress four days before he makes what administration officials believe, will be an announcement that he intends to seek a second term in the November election.

In his televised address he is expected to stress his accomplishments, including the economic recovery, assure Americans that he is guiding them safely through foreign perils toward peace, and seek support for his election plans.

Mr. Reagan sounded his political theme for 1984 when he told Senate Republicans on Tuesday, "I deeply believe... we have changed Amer-

ican history" in his three years in office.

Mr. Reagan is approaching the election campaign facing ups and downs in his opinion poll ratings from the voters.

He has kept major economic promises, reducing inflation, unemployment and interest rates, but many Americans express doubts about his sensitivity to the needs of the poor.

He also faces strong opposition to U.S. involvement in Lebanon and Central America, as well as skepticism about the sincerity of his decision last week to abandon harsh anti-Soviet rhetoric and seek detente with Moscow in an election year.

He has reaped political dividends for the economic recovery, but he remains the target of an informal coalition of blacks, women and environmentalists, who consider him a president favoring big business at the expense of urgent national priorities.

Officials said Mr. Reagan would reaffirm Wednesday his commitment to help Lebanon to unite warring factions through continued deployment of 1,600 U.S. marines with the multinational peacekeeping force there, and to go on opposing leftists in Central America with military as well as economic aid.

The government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos says four constitutional amendments on the ballot were designed, among other things, to give opponents a chance in the May election for 180 seats in the lower house.

He was also planning to call for more cuts in domestic spending to reduce government deficits, which are expected to be about \$180 billion for each of the next three years, and to propose a constitutional amendment giving him more flexibility to veto spending by opposition Democrats.

Most Marcos opponents say they are not interested in Friday's balloting or the May election unless Mr. Marcos makes drastic reforms or resigns from the presidency.

The strongest show of unity since the million-strong funeral march for the assassinated opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., in August, opposition groups have vowed to boycott the election unless Mr. Marcos trims his powers and makes other concessions.

Only a small number of those often called Mr. Marcos' "very loyal opponents" have pledged to run for the assembly.

The government is campaigning for "yes" votes on all four questions, including one to restore the vice presidency that Mr. Marcos originally opposed because he said it might tempt assassins. Another measure would increase the chances for poorly funded opposition candidates by making election districts smaller.

Two other measures are aimed at the government, at strengthening programs to help the poor acquire rural and urban land.



DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY — Emperor Hirohito of Japan and Empress Nagako, seen here at their palace in Tokyo recently, observe their 60th wedding anniversary Thursday. The 82-year-old emperor, the world's longest reigning monarch, and his 80-year-old wife are the first couple on the imperial throne to mark their 60th anniversary. *The Associated Press*

Biggest Issue in Philippine Voting Is Whether or Not to Cast a Ballot

The Associated Press

MANILA — For 30 million voters in the Philippines, the most controversial issue in a nationwide poll is whether or not to vote.

The government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos says four constitutional amendments on the ballot were designed, among other things, to give opponents a chance in the May election for 180 seats in the lower house.

A boycott of the plebiscite and the election will deprive him [Mr. Marcos] of the credibility he needs to get new loans," asserted Fred Pfeifer, a Filipino opposition leader from Bacolod, where 15,000 people attended a boycott rally last weekend. Similar boycott demonstrations have been held in other cities.

"With all this gimmickry from the opposition," said Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez, "many are asking whether they are true and honest reformers as they claim to be or are merely interested

in heckling and making mischief and thus calling attention to themselves."

Nonvoting is punishable by fines and imprisonment under the Philippine Constitution. But bishops of the Roman Catholic Church have declared that citizens have the moral right not to vote.

Turnout in the 1981 presidential election, also boycotted by major opposition groups, was 80 percent with Mr. Marcos getting more than 90 percent of the votes cast for a new six-year term. Opposition leaders charged vote fraud then and say they expect the same Friday and in May.

But there appears to be little reason for anyone to cheat in Friday's plebiscite. Approval is expected for all four amendments.

SKY CHANNEL
From SATELLITE TELEVISION

PROGRAM, THURSDAY 26th JANUARY G.M.T.

17:00 CARTOON TIME
17:05 CABLE COUNTDOWN
18:05 FANTASY ISLAND
18:55 A COUNTRY PRACTICE
19:45 FAMILY
20:35 THE TOMMY HUNTER SHOW
21:25 WAYNE & SHUSTER

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE.
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Who in his right mind bought gold then?

In the "Golden Sixties," the idea of investing in gold was laughable. About as laughable as energy crises, double-digit inflation and double-digit unemployment. The few farsighted investors who took gold seriously in the '60s have been generously rewarded. While just about everything else depreciated, the price of gold climbed from \$35 an ounce during the Sixties, to \$850 an ounce in 1980. But what about today?

Inflation is under control, oil is in surplus, economies are recovering, and the recession is coming to an end. The start of the "Golden '80s"? Perhaps. But probably only for those people who do not repeat the errors of the past.

Petroleum is plentiful, but repercussions from the troubles in the Middle East could shut off the supply at any moment. Inflation is down, but the economic recovery is already beginning to create conditions for another outburst. The world monetary system is still threatened by Third World debt.

And international tensions have seldom been greater. Afghanistan, Poland, Lebanon, Israel, Iran, Iraq, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada — the names in the headlines come and go. But the problems behind the headlines continue.

The world is less secure today than it has been for most of the 20th century. Gold is still the best hedge against an uncertain future; it always has been.

Why gold?

Because gold is a metal, a precious metal. It depends on no nation. On no government. As long as people prize gold — and when has it not been the most sought after of treasures? — its value will never go to zero, as has been the fate of currencies, stocks, bonds and other less tangible assets throughout history.

Today's gold price is still relatively low — even if many times its value in the 1960s — and the historical trend has always been up. Financial counselors recommend putting at least 10-15% of investment assets

into gold, as insurance for the medium to long term.

The most convenient and safest form of gold is Krugerrand gold bullion coins. Krugerrands are genuine legal tender and the 40 million Krugerrands in circulation are more than all other modern gold bullion coins combined. Each Krugerrand coin contains exactly 1 troy ounce, 1 1/2 oz, 1/4 oz, or 1/10 oz of pure gold.

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Officials See Rise in Killers Who Roam U.S. in Search of Victims

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

SEATTLE — Law-enforcement officials report growing evidence of a substantial increase in the number of killers who strike again and again, sometimes traveling from city to city, choosing strangers as victims, then moving on to kill again.

They say the killers are extremely difficult to catch because they are often highly intelligent, kill without apparent motive and leave few clues.

People commonly call such killers mass murderers, but Justice Department officials draw a distinction between "mass" murderers, whose multiple killings usually occur in one spot at one time, and "serial murderers," who kill repeatedly over a period of time, often over a wide area.

According to a Justice Department study, there have been more than 30 cases in the past decade in which a single killer has murdered at least six people over a period of time, in most cases choosing strangers as the victims.

Investigators here said they believe that one man has killed at least 13 girls and young women, and possibly as many as 21, in the past 18 months. The killer is called the "Green River Killer" because he dumped the bodies of some of his victims beside a scenic river southeast of Seattle.

Law-enforcement officials say there have been isolated examples of such criminals in the past, including "Jack the Ripper," who terrorized prostitutes in 19th-century London.

But after a study of homicide reports spanning the past few decades, the officials assert that history offers nothing to compare with the spate of such murders that has occurred in the United States since the beginning of the 1970s. They said such an apparent increase in the number of seemingly motiveless slayings is a relatively new phenomenon.

Robert O. Heck, a Justice Department official who is a specialist on the problem, said that as many as 4,000 Americans a year, at least half of them under the age of 18, are murdered this way. He said he believes at least 35 such killers are now roaming the country.

"We all talk about Jack the Ripper, he killed five people," he said. "We talk about the Boston Strangler, who killed 13, and maybe Son of Sam, who killed six. But we've got people out there now killing 20 and 30 people and more, and some of them just don't kill. They torture their victims in terrible ways and mutilate them before they kill them."

"Something's going on out there," Mr. Heck said. "It's an epidemic. Yet, if you look at these people, they look normal, you couldn't pick them out of a crowd."

Last October, in perhaps the most shocking example of the phenomenon, officials in Louisiana, Florida and Texas said that two drifters, Otis Ewood Toole, who is 36 years old, and Henry Lee Lucas, 47, had admitted killing more than 20 people, mostly women and children, while traveling around the country during the 1970s and early 1980s.

Law-enforcement officers from 20 states gathered in Louisiana this week to compare notes on the two men. The investigators said they were unable to verify all of the killings to which the men confessed, but that they are prime suspects in almost 100 unsolved murder cases in 13 states.

The officials said they have no explanation for the apparent increase in such murders, although many said they believe it is linked somehow to the sweeping changes in attitudes regarding sexuality that have taken place in the past 20 years.

The officials concede that more

murders than is generally recognized could have occurred in the past but went unnoticed because detections in widely scattered jurisdictions did not connect the crimes.

Investigators emphasize that many, perhaps most, victims of these repetitive murderers have had

no connection with the commercial sex trade and were picked off the street, seemingly at random, for execution, often after being sexually assaulted and tortured. Many of the most violent recent multiple murders have been committed by homosexuals.

Mr. Heck said a major reason that such killers are able to get away with so many murders for so long is that there is no centralized information system to help the authorities in different states discover patterns in seemingly senseless, unsolved murders committed thousands of miles apart.

The Justice Department hopes to have a system to detect patterns and track the movements of such killers operating within a year.

The officials concede that more murders than is generally recognized could have occurred in the past but went unnoticed because detections in widely scattered jurisdictions did not connect the crimes.

However, officials say that studies of homicide records going back several decades and the limited amount of statistical data that is

available supports their contention that the existence of so many mass killers over a short period of time is a relatively new phenomenon.

In Georgia, the slayings four years ago of more than 25 black children were the subject of intense national interest, as was the subsequent conviction of Wayne R. Williams for two of the murders.

Five books have been published about Theodore Robert Bundy, an articulate, handsome former law student who faces a death sentence in Florida for killing two young women and a 12-year-old girl. Mr. Bundy is believed by law enforcement officials in three other states to have killed at least 33 other young women and girls in the "Hillside Strangler" case.

In Los Angeles, Angelo Buono Jr., an auto upholsterer, was recently convicted of killing nine young women in 1978 and 1979, along with a cousin, Kenneth A. Bianchi, in the "Hillside Strangler" case.

The growing incidence of such cases has sent a wide range of researchers, from behavioral scientists employed by the Justice Department to academicians and local police criminologists, in search of the reasons. But the researchers say they still have more questions than answers.

Almost all of the murderers who have been caught, they say, are products of broken homes and most suffered either physical or psychological abuse as children.

Ann Rule, an author who has written four books on repeat murderers and has served as a consultant to the Justice Department on the problem, said:

"Almost all of them I know of have had real difficulties with their mother early on. Some were rejected, some were abused, sexually or emotionally. They were ignored in some cases or humiliated; some had a mother who expected too much from them. You have a little boy who can't do anything about it, but that rage stays, and when he grows up, he takes it out on women."



Henry Lee Lucas



Wayne B. Williams



Theodore R. Bundy



Angelo Buono Jr.

U.S. Labor Board Decides Industries May Transfer to Nonunion Locations

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reversing a previous decision, the National Labor Relations Board has announced that companies are permitted to move their operations from a union to nonunion plant unless a collective bargaining contract specifically prohibits such a move.

Both industry and union spokes-

men said the decision Tuesday was a landmark ruling that could have a significant effect on collective bargaining and shift the balance between industry and unions in favor of industry.

Union officials said it could accelerate the trend of companies moving to nonunion areas to avoid having to bargain with unions. The decision can be appealed through the courts but the union involved in the case, the United Automobile

Workers, made no immediate statement on its intentions.

The board's 3-1 vote reversed a 1982 decision that forbade the Milwaukee Spring Division of the Illinois Coil Spring Co. to move its assembly operations from Milwaukee to a nonunion facility in McHenry, Illinois, without the permission of the UAW, with which it had a contract.

That decision was made before appointees of President Ronald Reagan took their seats on the board. The 1982 decision held that the relocation to a nonunion facility during a contract violated the National Labor Relations Act, which requires that negotiated contracts be honored.

The company appealed to the U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, but before the court ruled the board asked the court to send the case back for further consideration.

Under the new ruling, a company can only be restrained from moving to a non-union facility if the language of the contract specifically prohibits such a move.

The board's majority, including Donald L. Dotson, the chairman and members Robert P. Hunter and Patricia Diaz Dennis, found that there was no language in the contract between Milwaukee Spring and the UAW forbidding such a transfer.

Don Zimmerman, who cast the dissenting vote, said the company's decision to move in the middle of its contract term "acted in derogation of its bargaining obligation" under the labor act. Mr. Zimmerman said that the company's decision was "admittedly solely to avoid contractual wage rates."

Gerard C. Smetana, a lawyer who argued the Milwaukee Spring case, said that sometimes an employee need to leave a work facility in the middle of a contract term "because that is the best way an employer can stay in business and employees can retain their jobs."

Peter G. Nash, a former general counsel of the NLRB who argued Milwaukee Spring's position on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said the "board put the law back to where it was for 40 years." He contended the decision would ease strains on collective bargaining because management would no longer have to bargain every time demanding the right to relocate during the contract period.

U.S. Tightens Security for Nuclear Arms

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army is spending \$35 million on a new program designed to prevent terrorists from stealing any of the thousands of battlefield nuclear weapons stored in Western Europe, according to Richard L. Wagner, assistant to the secretary of defense for atomic energy.

There are about 5,800 U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, of which approximately 3,800 are army artillery shells and missile warheads. The rest are air force bombs.

Concern has grown on Capitol Hill and at the Pentagon that the weapons, some of which can be carried by one person, may be attractive to terrorists.

As Mr. Wagner told a session of the Senate Armed Services Committee in March 1983, the air force's nuclear bombs are stored "on large bases where response forces are more readily at hand," while many of the army shells are at "a very remote army base, which is much more exposed."

The 20-year-old shells are part of the army's weapons access delay system to be installed in the nuclear warhead storage bunkers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The security system was described by an army spokesman as "highly classified," but an edited transcript of the committee's talks was released last month.

In addition to smoke and noise generators, the security includes concertina wire over the weapons and improved locks on storage bunker doors.

Until now, according to sources, the army primarily has depended on guards, dogs, night lights and double-barbed-wire fences to prevent terrorists from seizing stored weapons. Several years ago, in response to congressional concern, fences were improved and light towers were installed.

The storage bunkers remained much as they had been for years, government sources said recently, with single locks on entry doors and barbed wire and grenades in some facilities.

The devices of the weapons access delay system, Mr. Wagner said, "would make it very difficult for an intruder, even if he got up to the bunker door or succeeded in getting into the bunker, to actually remove a weapon."

Gromyko to Visit Romania

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, will visit Romania before the end of January, the news agency Tass reported Wednesday.

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scribed by an army spokesman as "highly classified," but an edited transcript of the committee's talks was released last month.

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in getting into the bunker, to actually

remove a weapon."

U.S. Plane Dives 14,000 Feet

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — A USAir plane dived 14,000 feet (4,250 meters) when instruments warned pilots that the aircraft was losing pressure, officials said Tuesday. The pilot of the British Aerospace 111, on a flight to St. Louis from Pittsburgh, made a rapid descent from 22,000 feet to 8,000 feet, at which point the pressure problem stopped. No injuries were reported.

The closure will involve the loss

of hundreds of jobs and Sir Jos-

Deported Salvadorans Vulnerable, Study Says

By Laurie Becklund
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — One in every 50 Salvadorans deported by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service may have been killed after returning to El Salvador, an immigration rights lawyer says.

Preliminary findings in the first study of the fate of thousands of Salvadorans returned to El Salvador indicate that 50 of 2,500 deportees checked to date were killed after deportation, Peter Schey, director of the Center for Immigrants' Rights, said Tuesday.

The study is being conducted in conjunction with the return of Salvadorans to El Salvador, an immigration rights lawyer says.

Mr. Schey said that the 50 names appeared on death lists that are kept by various independent Salvadoran human-rights organizations.

The groups keep track of what they say are politically motivated killings by pro-government forces in El Salvador.

However, Mr. Schey stressed, it still must be determined whether the names are those of the deportees or of other Salvadorans with the same names.

If the study establishes that even one out of 100 deportees is killed with torture or death upon their return to El Salvador, he said, "that should both morally and legally be more than a sufficient basis upon which to temporarily suspend such deportations."

The fate of Salvadoran deportees has long been a subject of debate between the immigration service and the State Department on one hand, and religious and refugee rights groups on the other.

The refugee advocates contend that the U.S. government, by denying political asylum to most Salvadoran refugees who apply, is sending

them to possible death at the hands of government security police who suspect them as "subversives."

On moral grounds, they argue, the U.S. government should hold deportations until the country's civil war subsides.

The U.S. government contends that most Salvadorans living illegally in the United States are "economic refugees" who face no more danger when they return than do any other Salvadoran citizens.

Asked about the study's preliminary findings, a spokesman for the immigration service, Duke Austin, said from Washington that U.S. Embassy personnel in El Salvador have found "very little interest on the part of the [Salvadoran] government in the returns."

"No one contests the fact that people are dying in El Salvador," Mr. Austin said. "I know this sounds somewhat hard, but if these people become innocent victims of some level of violence there because a revolution is going on, that doesn't mean that ... they were given a death sentence because they were denied [political] asylum here."

No State Department spokesman familiar with the subject could be reached from comment late Tuesday.

Mercenary Reported Killed

The Salvadoran Army announced Wednesday that an American mercenary fighting alongside leftist guerrillas in northeastern El Salvador was killed in combat, United Press International reported from San Salvador.

A Defense Ministry communiqué, citing an "extremist source," said that the "American mercenary, Karol Ichii" died fighting on the northeastern front, but did not give any details.

Beginning March 1, a

international travel industry

in Berlin to attend the

most important single

trade show in the

Victims

The phenomenon has gone largely unnoticed on a national level. In Georgia, the slayings years ago of more than 25 children were the subject of widespread interest, as was the subsequent conviction of Wayne Williams for two of the murders.

Five books have been published about Theodore Robert Bundy, a articulate, handsome former student who faces a death sentence in Florida for killing nine women and a 12-year-old girl. Bundy is believed by law enforcement officials in three other states to have killed at least 33 men, women and girls in 1976-77.

In Los Angeles, Angelo Pellegrino, an auto upholsterer, was recently convicted of killing nine women in 1978 and 1979, with a cousin, Kenneth A. Bongiorno, in the "Hillside Strangler case."

The growing incidence of cases has sent a wide range of researchers, from behavioral scientists employed by the Justice Department to academics at local police criminologists, to search for the reasons. But the questions say they still have no answers.

Almost all of the murderers have been caught, they say, most suffered either physical or psychological abuse as children. Amie Rule, an author who has written four books on repeat offenders and has served as a consultant to the Justice Department, said:

"Almost all of them have had real difficulties with their mother early on. Some were abused, some were abused physically or emotionally. They were, in some cases or families, some had a mother who exerted too much from them. You're a little boy who can't do anything, but that rage stays with him when he grows up, he takes it on women."

Salvadorans Able, Study Says

ing them to possible death; hands of government security forces who suspect them of "treason." On moral grounds, the U.S. government has held deportations until the end of its civil war subsides.

The U.S. government said that most Salvadorans legally in the United States are "economic refugees" who face no danger when they return to their country. Other Salvadoran citizens are in the returns.

"No one contests the fact people are dying in El Salvador," Mr. Austin said. "I know sounds somewhat harsh, but people believe innocent were some level of violence because a revolution is going on. ... He doesn't mean that ... he's given a death sentence because denied [political] rights here."

No State Department spokesman familiar with the subject could be reached from overseas Tuesday.

Mercenaries Reported

The Salvadoran Army announced Wednesday that a team of American mercenaries fighting alongside leftist guerrillas in northern Salvador was killed in an United Press International report from San Salvador.

A Defense Ministry source, citing an "evident" account, said the "American mercenary Karol Schil" died fighting in northeastern front, but did not give any details.

r, Pro-British to Vote Today

Despite the colorfully pro-British for supporting issues by most was which Spain is now outside of Spain.

Local political analysis says some voters disillusioned by Joshua's conciliation might switch to Mr. Bassano.

Mr. Bassano said the plan did not work and that the plan should be spent on other parts of the economy. He has workers not to apply for new shipyard and said his alternative plan - which he did not reveal until after the election - but could provide a major issue.

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Asked about Spain's decision to unilaterally impose higher tariffs on Gibraltar's economy, he said since the response of Spain's favor with Gibraltar, Spain's trade balance has shown a deficit at weekends, as people leave Spain.

Saint Laurent Picks Up Lagerfeld's Gauntlet

Paris Fashion Giants Start New Duel With Their Versions of a Chanel Look

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As Baroness Guy de Rothschild, who knows a thing or two about fashion, put it: "Saint Laurent will simply have to go to give the others a chance. There's just no other way."

The audience of pros, fans and assorted celebrities, packed ten deep and mostly shouting, "Bravo," felt exactly the same as Yves Saint Laurent put on another of his majestic collections Wednesday.

The truth is, other designers make clothes, but Saint Laurent is the only one to have captured the spirit of Paris and the essence of couture: a mixture of sophistication, where less is always better, a subtle play on colors that has to do with the Paris sky and a unique sense of proportion that results in silhouettes instead of bits and pieces.

Still, since it's been known that Karl Lagerfeld, who designs the Chanel couture line, is to launch his own label at the April ready-to-wear show, there has been an underground feud between these two designers and their respective clients. And they have been taking potshots at each other, sometimes well below their fashionable belts.

Add to this the fact that people wondered after Saint Laurent's triumph at the New York Metropolitan Museum last December, what he could do for an encore. All of which explained why the atmosphere before the Saint Laurent show was even more tense and nervous than usual. But the suspense did not last long. Saint Laurent picked up the gauntlet and threw it right back with the ease that comes from being once-a-champion, always-a-champion.

"If people will tackle couture," Pierre Bergé, Saint Laurent's business manager and overprotective friend said, "we'll show them what couture is all about."

Saint Laurent even showed Lagerfeld what Chanel was all about — a mystique that reaches beyond the technique and goes way down into the Frenchness of both designers. Pretty as Lagerfeld's Chanel were they were fine-for-line, copybook versions of the real look.

Grenada Paper to Get Grant

United Press International

LYFORD CAY, Bahamas — The board of the American Newspaper Publishers Association has approved a \$30,000 grant to buy a printing press for the Grenadian Voice newspaper.



Charles Goss

Hebe Dorsey

The latter, a limp and frankly boring fabric, had an amazing reveal. "I, too, thought it was finished," Saint Laurent said after the show. "Yet, these dresses are my favorite. They're like wisps." The chiffon floating columns, suavely draped around the shoulders, looked like they might fall off any minute. They came in romantic colors, such as salmon, aqua, yellow, Greek blue and something called "dawn."

The embroidery included a black sequin spencer jacket and a plaid sequined cardigan. Saint Laurent made quite a statement with short evening wear, which is increasingly popular. One of his best, and most influential, outfit was the heavy white satin ruched over black sequin sweater and pants.

His final number was a bride in a white pantsuit — the first time he's done that, he said. This is part of Saint Laurent's message and secret to success, for he, better than anyone, knows how to mix the feminine and masculine chromosomes of fashion.

It is difficult to follow Saint Laurent, but Hubert de Givenchy did it — with honors. But if Saint Laurent played "My One and Only," Givenchy's was "Sophisticated Lady." His collection also had the advantage of being frankly about summer. Using colorful stripes and prints, often in winning tricolor, and lots of cool linens, Givenchy had no problem projecting a sun flavor, which is not always the case in other Paris collections.

As did Saint Laurent, Givenchy

did not fool around with hemlines and showed flattering short skirts. Givenchy has a solid base of private American clients, all slim-bodied and well-heeled socialites, and he keeps giving them what they want — *distingué* daytime outfits and loads of long and spectacular evening gowns, including some with pumpkin-sized sleeves.

His own version of the suit was

very much his own, its short jacket the most fitted in Paris. The one-shoulder evening gown is also Givenchy's specialty as are ruffles that, he, alone in Paris, can still do with credibility. On the whole, the clothes here had a predictable elegance and a somewhat stiff formality which came through, even in the sun dresses, but they were the work of a professional.

Reagan Will Seek Increased Funds For Acid Rain Study, Officials Say

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will ask for increased funds for research on acid rain in his 1985 budget, but he will not recommend a program to control the pollution that causes acid rain, government officials say.

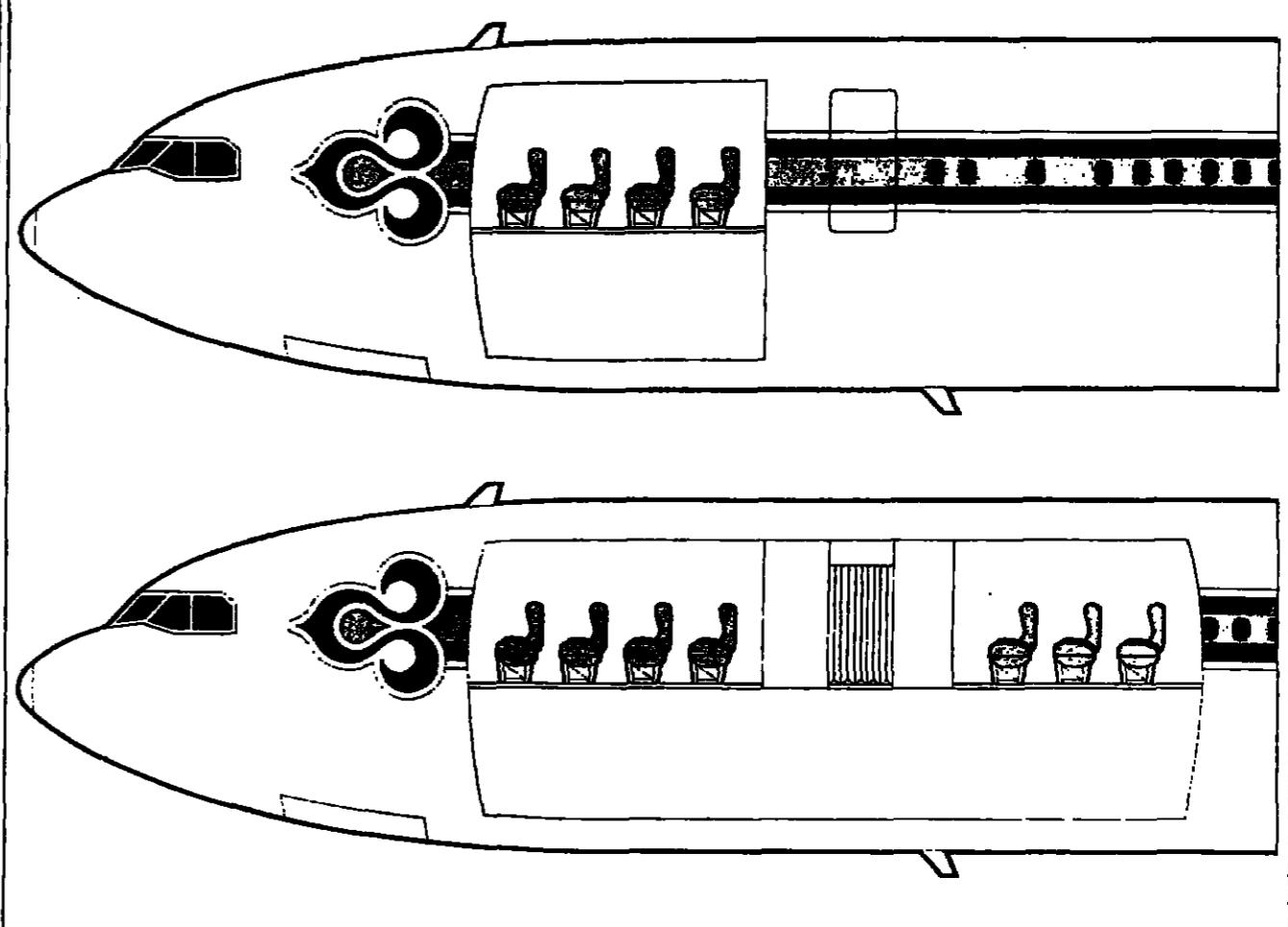
Environmental Protection Agency aides and other officials said the president would ask for about \$55 million, compared to the \$27 million in the current budget, for such research.

It will seek additional funds, perhaps nearly \$50 million more, for monitoring specific bodies of fresh water and for experimental programs to mitigate the effects of acid rain, including adding lime to some ponds and lakes, the officials said. No funds are set aside specifically in the current budget for such monitoring.

The committee also called on European states to set up fast rail links across the community.

REUTERS

Royal Executive Class. So popular, it's going backwards.



are too embarrassed to talk about. And all for just the full Economy fare.

The only thing we didn't plan on was just how popular it would prove to be.

In fact, Royal Executive Class has proven to be so popular we've had to enlarge it.

So now instead of 24 seats, Royal Executive Class features 42 seats.

And everyone of them goes back further than any other business class seat in the world.



ANNOUNCING THE FIRST ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE REVIEW OF WORLD TRAVEL



Beginning March 3, the international travel industry meets in Berlin to attend the annual ITB, the most important single travel trade show in the world.

This year, the International Herald Tribune will be at the ITB as well, publishing a series of multi-page marketing supplements covering various aspects of the world travel industry.

Each of these travel marketing sections will carry advertisements from the world's leading airlines, hotels, rent-a-car firms and other firms which sell goods and services to the traveling public.

Because it is carried on 60

airlines each day, copies of the ITB containing these travel marketing sections will be read by tourism industry executives coming and going to the ITB itself. And daily distribution of the ITB to all the travel industry executives in Berlin attending the ITB has also been arranged.

For travel advertisers, these IHT travel marketing sections represent a unique opportunity to:

— back up your sales effort at the ITB;

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Local political analysis says some voters disillusioned by Joshua's conciliation might switch to Mr. Bassano.

Mr. Bassano said the plan did not work and that the plan should be spent on other parts of the economy. He has workers not to apply for new shipyard and said his alternative plan - which he did not reveal until after the election - but could provide a major issue.

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NYSE Most Actives

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Perc.	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-wk High
Indust.	1246.23	1246.44	1246.22	-0.21	-0.17%				1254.00
Trans.	1727.21	1727.34	1727.20	+0.04	+0.2%				1734.00
Utilities	1599.11	1599.12	1599.08	+0.04	+0.2%				1604.00
Merch.	1375.45	1375.49	1375.44	+0.05	+0.3%				1382.00
Transport.	1268.81	1268.84	1268.77	+0.03	+0.2%				1275.00
Finance	1255.88	1255.94	1255.89	+0.05	+0.4%				1262.00
Shelld.	1107.00	1107.05	1107.00	+0.05	+0.5%				1114.00
Steel	1062.65	1062.70	1062.65	+0.05	+0.5%				1070.00
Royl. Corp.	970.22	970.24	970.20	+0.04	+0.4%				976.00
Cmte. Fin.	972.00	972.04	972.00	+0.04	+0.4%				978.00
TRICor.	952.00	952.04	952.00	+0.04	+0.4%				958.00
Amer. Ind.	926.00	926.04	926.00	+0.04	+0.4%				932.00

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Perc.	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-wk High	52-wk Low
Composite	1111.17	1111.18	1111.17	-0.01	-0.1%			1117.00	1111.00
Indust.	1111.17	1111.18	1111.17	-0.01	-0.1%			1117.00	1111.00
Trans.	1111.17	1111.18	1111.17	-0.01	-0.1%			1117.00	1111.00
Utilities	1111.17	1111.18	1111.17	-0.01	-0.1%			1117.00	1111.00
Finance	1111.17	1111.18	1111.17	-0.01	-0.1%			1117.00	1111.00

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

NYSE Diaries									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Perc.	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-wk High
Advanced	1216.27	1216.30	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%				1224.00
Declined	1216.27	1216.30	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%				1224.00
Unchanged	1216.27	1216.30	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%				1224.00
New Highs	1216.27	1216.30	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%				1224.00
New Lows	1216.27	1216.30	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%				1224.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Vol.	Class	Prev.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Perc.	52-wk High
Advanced	1216.27	1216.30	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%	1224.00
Declined	1216.27	1216.30	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%	1224.00
Unchanged	1216.27	1216.30	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%	1224.00
New Highs	1216.27	1216.30	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%	1224.00
New Lows	1216.27	1216.30	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%	1224.00

Wednesday's NYSE Closing									
Vol. of 3 p.m.	33,380,000	Buy	Sales	1216.27	1216.30	1216.25	+0.05	+0.4%	1224.00
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol.	33,181,000								
Prev. Consolidated Close	1216.2400								
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street									

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
Declined	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
Total Issues	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
New Highs	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
New Lows	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

Standard & Poors Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Perc.	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-wk High	52-wk Low
Industrials	178.78	178.82	178.72	-0.02	-0.1%			180.00	178.00
Trans.	88.44	88.48	88.40	-0.04	-0.4%			89.00	87.00
Utilities	160.06	160.08	160.02	-0.04	-0.2%			160.50	158.50
Finance	164.33	164.34	164.30	-0.04	-0.2%			164.50	162.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Perc.	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-wk High	52-wk Low
Bonds	71.28	71.30	71.28	-0.02	-0.2%			71.50	71.25
Utilities	71.28	71.30	71.28	-0.02	-0.2%			71.50	71.25
Industrials	71.28	71.30	71.28	-0.02	-0.2%			71.50	71.25

NASDAQ Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Perc.	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-wk High	52-wk Low
Composite	278.82	278.77	278.64	-0.18	-0.6%			280.15	277.15
Industrials	278.82	278.77	278.64	-0.18	-0.6%			280.15	277.15
Finance									

Shell Oil's Stock Up After Offer

United Press International

LONDON — Britain's House of Commons has scheduled a debate for Friday on plans by Reuters, the international news agency, to go public.

An opposition Labor member of Parliament, Austin Mitchell, introduced on Tuesday a motion calling on the government to intervene to protect the 130-year-old agency.

The motion "calls on the government to recognize its responsibility by intervening to ensure that Reuters will always remain under British control, that the public interest is fully and permanently safeguarded and that the integrity and independence of a major news service is not undermined by a greedy short-sighted attempt to make a quick profit for a few newspaper proprietors."

The Financial Times called the motion "a strong attack" on the proposed stock sale.

A spokeswoman for Reuters said

Glen Renfrew, Reuters' managing director, could not comment on the scheduled debate. But in an internal memo distributed in December, Mr. Renfrew said "Any association with the government or legislature of any one country is simply not

consistent with Reuter's principles of independence, integrity and complete freedom from bias."

Financial experts have estimated that Reuters stock could bring in the equivalent of at least \$1.5 billion. The current owners are the major London newspapers; the Press Association, the domestic British wire service, and newspapers in Australia and New Zealand.

The value of Reuters has jumped since the company introduced in 1973 its successful Monitor service, which supplies financial information for private subscribers on video terminals.

One possible problem for the sale is a 1941 "agreement of trust" that was made under the aegis of Parliament. In it the proprietors agreed that the agency "shall at no time pass into the hands of any one interest group or faction."

Some Britons, including James Callaghan, the former Labor prime minister, have voiced fears that a

stock sale might endanger the agency's reputation for independence. Although no date has been set for the sale, Reuters officials reportedly hope that it will take place in the spring.

In Friday's debate, Kenneth Baker, the minister for information technology, is to speak on behalf of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

Unadmired Do Well

(Continued from Page 9)

additions to the same list are GoodYear and Transco. Federal Express is also a candidate for profit-taking.

The capital-goods sector is in an uptrend, he pointed out, and Hentsch still favors General Electric, Boeing and the "more diversified" United Technologies. The bank is also positive in the long term on Philip Morris, along with IBM, Hewlett-Packard and ITT in the technology sector.

Alecan Aluminum and CSX are other favorites. Unocal is the only energy issue Hentsch is positive about.

Northern Telecom is a stock being viewed for possible purchase. Mr. Demote said, while the bank's analysts are also studying whether hospital management and supply stocks are cheap or just in a long-term downturn.

International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS BRIEFS

FCC Votes to Delay 'Access Charges' For Telephone Users in the U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Communications Commission, making good on its promise of last week, voted Wednesday to delay the telephone "access charges" that consumers and small businesses were to have started paying in April.

The agency, in a unanimous vote, said it had received no public comments over the past week that would prompt it to change its mind on postponing the imposition of the fees until mid-1985. The FCC had tentatively decided to take that step Jan. 19.

Telephone customers had been scheduled to begin paying the new access fees in April, with residential users paying \$2 a month and business customers as much as \$6 a month to their local phone company. Under Wednesday's order, only large businesses — those with more than one line — will begin paying the fees in April.

By its vote, the commission committed itself to making a final decision on the fate of access charges late this year after conducting new studies on whether the fees pose any threat to universal telephone service. Assuming the agency sticks to that timetable, the earliest that access charges could be implemented would be during the late spring or summer of 1985.

Siemens Raises Fiscal '83 Payout

MUNICH (Reuters) — Siemens AG said its dividend payment for the year ended Sept. 30, will be 351 million Deutsche marks (\$124 million) after a \$22-million-DM payout the previous year.

World group earnings for 1982-83 were 392 million DM, up from 335 million DM in 1981-82.

A company spokesman declined to disclose profit, but said payout and reserves combined were less than profit. The world group earned 738 million DM in 1981-82.

Murdoch Firm Countersues Warner

WASHINGTON (WP) — Rupert Murdoch's News International Wednesday filed a countersuit in federal court in Delaware charging Warner Communications Inc. and its management with "a pattern of racketeering" and violations of federal fraud and securities laws.

The suit was filed in response to another federal court case brought by Warner against Mr. Murdoch's company, News International, which accounted for 55 percent of Convergent's sales in the first half of 1983. NCR and Datapoint, held back on their purchases of two desktop systems the NGN was designed to replace, Mr. Michelis said.

er.

The pace of new orders slipped last year after Mr. Michelis before production began last fall.

Convergent's customers, mainly manufacturers like Barroughs, which accounted for 55 percent of Convergent's sales in the first half of 1983. NCR and Datapoint, held back on their purchases of two desktop systems the NGN was designed to replace, Mr. Michelis said.

In fact, the NGN and other Convergent workstations are being sold through so many companies that at least one major customer is feeling uneasy.

"If I absolutely had my preference, there wouldn't be so many people buying these products," said Robert C. James, vice president of the office systems division at NCR. Nevertheless, he added, "I'm not diversifying my source of supply and I'm increasing my orders."

But the backlog of orders at Convergent is straining the company's manufacturing capacity.

And Douglas A. Cayne, a micro-computer analyst with the Gartner Group, warned that as much as half of the \$1.7 billion in contracts could dry up if customers find their sales forecasts were too optimistic.

"That's one of the big dangers," he said.

Mr. Michelis countered that it is more likely that the order pace will increase.

Wall Street has been disappointed by the company before, however.

Distillers Co., Esmark Holding Talks

LONDON (Reuters) — Distillers Co. and Esmark Inc. said on Tues-

day that talks are underway with a view to the purchase by Distillers of Esmark's entire interest in New York.

Somerset is the exclusive importer into the United States of the Johnnie Walker brands of Scotch whisky, owned by John Walker & Sons, and the Tanqueray brand of gin owned by Charles Tanqueray & Co. Walker and Tanqueray are subsidiaries of Distillers.

Joint Venture to Arrange Debt Swaps

LONDON (IHT) — Singer & Friedlander Ltd., a small British merchant bank, is forming a joint venture with European Inter-American Finance Corp. of New York to arrange swaps of international debt.

The two companies already are active in matching buyers and sellers of debt, mostly from Third World countries involved in rescalings. Such swaps are multiplying as banks and trading companies seek to shed doubtful debt exposures by selling them at a discount. Victor Segal, a Singer managing director, emphasized that despite recent growth such swaps involve only a tiny proportion of international debt.

European Inter-American, formed last year, is wholly owned by Martin W. Schubert, a swap expert. Singer is a unit of European Ferries PLC, which plans to sell the merchant bank as part of a new corporate strategy.

(Continued on Page 12)

WWF

already at work in Wolong with top Chinese scientists under the leadership of Professor Ho Yung.

The Giant Panda is an endangered animal. It is also the symbol of worldwide conservation efforts on earth.

But WWF needs money.

WWF International

1196 Gland, Switzerland

Orlando, FL 32836, U.S.A.

London, SW1A 2EE, U.K.

Geneva, CH-1211, Switzerland

Tokyo, Japan

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Delors Urges Payout-Rise Limit of 5%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Finance Minister Jacques Delors called for companies' dividend increases in 1984 to be limited to 5 percent above the highest dividend paid in the past three years, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

In a letter to the Employers' Association, Mr. Delors called for companies to follow the recommendation voluntarily.

If no dividend has been paid in the past three years, the total payout should be limited to 5 percent of the company's capitalization, the ministry said.

The 5-percent limit would not apply to companies that increased their capital more than 10 percent during 1982, 1983 or 1984, or to companies that begin trading on the Bourse during 1984, the ministry said.

Singapore's Trade Deficit

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore's 1983 trade deficit narrowed to \$1.3 billion Singapore dollars (\$6.2 billion) from a record 15.7-billion-dollar deficit in 1982, the government said Tuesday. Total 1983 imports were \$59.5 billion dollars, down from \$62.4 billion dollars in 1982, while exports were 46.2 billion dollars, up from 44.5 billion dollars.

Stock Indexes

These indexes are compiled before the market closes.

SP COMP. INDEX

points and cents

Jan. 1984 144.50

June 1983 144.50

Jan. 1982 171.83

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SPORTS

*Precisely Whom Is the Woman Athlete to Please?*By Julie Cart
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Reporters dwelled on Jarmila Kratochvílová's physique and speculated about her femininity rather than her spectacular double at last summer's world track championships at Helsinki, Finland, revealed a naïveté about international track and field. Significantly, their stories pointed up the East-West cultural gap in reporting international sports.

"Sometimes I do wish they would all just go away," Kratochvílová said through an interpreter before a recent track meet here. "I am always aware, even in practices, of photographers and reporters who are there. It is distracting. Sometimes I wish I had more privacy, more time to myself."

Kratochvílová is the women's world-record holder at 400 meters (47.99) and 800 meters (1:53.28) and has world-class speed in the 100 and 200. At 5-foot-7 and 148 pounds (1.70 meters and 67 kilograms), she is a triple threat. Her past is a triple threat, too: her first lost love, who is also the husband of her best friend.

Xavier and his family are involved in another in all three stories. The obvious advantage is that Xavier is an amateur detective, while the victim is a triple threat.

"And an unpleasant life it is, as we see beyond the rippled glass of legal force not so much inconveniences, but rather the triple threat of class; hypocrisy runs amok, and the triple threat of the system based exclusively on money and another in all three stories. The obvious advantage is that Xavier is an amateur detective, while the victim is a triple threat.

Kratochvílová is the women's world-record holder at 400 meters (47.99) and 800 meters (1:53.28) and has world-class speed in the 100 and 200. At 5-foot-7 and 148 pounds (1.70 meters and 67 kilograms), she is a triple threat.

She was never told we were not feminine because sports were for boys," Kratochvílová said. "There was never any problem with that. We never got any mixed

signals like kids do here. You're just an athlete, not a man or a woman."

"I think it's important to note that there is no word for 'tomboy' in the Czech language."

Navratilova sees a double standard. She cites England's slightly-built champion middle-distance runner, Sebastian Coe, as an example. "If women are considered masculine for doing sports, does that mean that men who don't compete in sports are feminine? I don't think so. If Kratochvílová is masculine, does that mean Sebastian Coe is feminine?"

The difference for me as a female athlete is I have never felt I've had to defend myself for what I do," said tennis champion Martina Navratilova. She said that when she was growing up in Czechoslovakia, the social climate for girls competing in sports was different from those for their U.S. counterparts.

"We were never told we were not feminine because sports were for boys," Navratilova said. "There was never any problem with that. We never got any mixed signals like kids do here. You're just an athlete, not a man or a woman."

The very traits that set women apart as successful athletes — an aggressively competitive nature, natural strength and size — are the same that are generally regarded as "masculine" and therefore are not to be cultivated by women. The problem for the United States: Is it possible to tone down those traits while still maintaining an acceptable level of success in sports?

Dr. Paul Ward, a consultant to

the U.S. Olympic Committee's Elite Athlete Program, believes that the fear of becoming outsider prevents U.S. women from "stepping over the line" and into the weight room.

Leslie Denzic, the U.S. record holder in the discus, has taken that step and adjusted to the consequences. After Sebastian Coe, as an example. "If women are considered masculine for doing sports, does that mean that men who don't compete in sports are feminine? I don't think so. If Kratochvílová is masculine, does that mean Sebastian Coe is feminine?"

It hurts — I know what people say. But it's worth it because I'm not out to be among the group of people who follow like a flock of sheep. I am an individual. Competing is my goal in life and it means everything in the world to me. I will do everything in my power to reach my goals. Yes, it hurts. But every athlete makes some sort of sacrifice and this is my sacrifice."

The U.S. female athlete receives the mixed signals Navratilova talks about. Do well, they are told, beat the communists; but be a lady — and for God's sake, don't get huge.

Diana Nyad, who went through

a round of publicity photo sessions before attempting to swim from Cuba to Florida, was shocked to discover the pictures came out with her muscular frame trimmed down. "Those muscles represent a lot of work," she said. "I don't appreciate that they could just airbrush them out like that."

Nyad was willing to weather the social storm and live with the muscles. But will other American women? Is the United States losing potential world-class athletes because its women aren't willing to pay the social price?

"I think the East European women are so far advanced because sports play such a big role in those countries," Stalman said. "... It's totally accepted to do whatever you can to become a good athlete. They are heroes no matter what they look like. Whereas in the United States and a lot of other countries in the West, women athletes have to deal with a social stigma. I think that is keeping a lot of people away from sports. Until this society changes, they — the Eastern Europeans — will have that kind of stuff."

"It's just not a necessity for Eastern European women to look like Mary Decker, who looks like she goes two hours before the meet and puts on makeup and curl her hair. There is no need for that. That is not the way their society is being run. Here, you

would beat South Korea, and she would pin once. He would save, dummy, playing a fore club, for the closed hand provides a heart the defender have to use up their side.

In a country like the U.S., beauty is emphasized: superficial beauty, makeup. But in the East bloc, people don't have that. In the first place, most women don't have the money to go out and buy Revlon or Lancome makeup and all that kind of stuff."

"It's just not a necessity for Eastern European women to look like Mary Decker, who looks like she goes two hours before the meet and puts on makeup and curl her hair. There is no need for that. That is not the way their society is being run. Here, you

would beat South Korea, and she would pin once. He would save, dummy, playing a fore club, for the closed hand provides a heart the defender have to use up their side.

With flat hands, a partner should take care. This is my suggestion, and it is more likely to

be in the direction for a Manfield because he is ready for minor. When a woman is in a bind, the door to South and camp staggers on.

It is a high trump "to the damn." It is too play clubs, the second round the heart less and

ping heart lead

On Monday's packed plane back, not one item of Washington Redskins regular could be sighted. And, for sure, nobody sang.

Unless I miss my guess, Washington may be taking Sunday's 10-alarm Super Bowl catastrophe harder than the beaten players. Going by the local TV sports at 11 P.M. Monday, you'd barely have

known a Super Bowl was played; the Redskins' lowlights got one minute in the caboose slot usually reserved for rodeo. On Tuesday, a 63-year-old woman who isn't even a football fan said, "I feel like singing somebody."

Why have normally sensible people taken this super flop so to heart? Could it be that, in the last few years, Washington has slowly become a town of sports junkies? Is victory habit forming? Does D.C. need its fixes?

For generations, Washington was the black hole of sports. We knew how to enjoy a victory, laugh at a loss. But a dozen years ago, Redskins Coach George Allen gave us a whiff of "losing is like death." Maryland's basketball coach, Lefty Driesell, held a similar world view. Both men brought a certain sad charm to their monomanias: their wants were so simple, their methods so comy, their deviations so comic, their limits so obvious. Many cheered their teams in victory but hoped them in defeat.

Washington's taste for victory had started to grow. Soon it would blossom. In 1978, hundreds of thousands lined a parade route to pour confetti and kisses on the National Basketball Association champion Bullets.

Even the town's losses were of the softest and most addictive kind. Leinenkugel lost to Duran in a brutal, classic fight, but actually gained esteem. Georgetown, a team that had far surpassed expectation, lost on a freak pass. The Orioles be-

came masters of the emboldening defeat; after the final loss of '82, the crowd stood, cheered and cried — for many, that hour of defeat still provides a sweeter, deeper memory than the '83 Series victory.

Never burned, Washington learned to open its arms wide to such events. For example, after last year's Super Bowl and this year's National Conference championship, my neighborhood block of Capitol Hill was full of people of all ages and races beating pots and pans with spoons, hugging, dancing and whooping.

We couldn't wait to get to Tampa.

Give us more of Pete Rozelle's circus dinner parties with motorcycles zooming over our tables and a woman acrobat falling on her head among the guests. Give us more midnight suppers at Bern's Steak House, where the "world's biggest" wine list comes to our table with a padlock and every waiter has to serve a year's apprenticeship so he can perfect the phony patter. Give us quarterback Joe Theismann and placekicker Mark Moseley in black helping their wives into a limo at 12:45 A.M. three nights before Super Sunday.

It's a trip, I tell you. The whole

NHL Standings

WALSH CONFERENCE
Patrick Division
NY Islanders 32-14-6
NY Rangers 24-16-6
Philadelphia 24-16-6
Washington 24-16-6
Pittsburgh 18-25-5
New Jersey 18-25-5
Atlanta 12-25-5
Boston 12-24-5
Buffalo 12-24-5
Detroit 12-24-5
Montreal 15-26-6
Hartford 15-26-6

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
North Division
Minnesota 21-19-4
St. Louis 21-19-4
Chicago 17-22-6
Toronto 17-22-6
Detroit 17-22-6
Senators 37-8-4

Midwest Division
Minneapolis 19-19-5
Calgary 19-19-5
Winnipeg 19-19-5
Edmonton 19-19-5
Vancouver 19-19-5
Seattle 19-19-5
Phoenix 19-19-5
San Jose 19-19-5

SEATTLE—Signed Fred Brown, signed on the injured list and reinstated Cliff Johnson, second.

BALTIMORE—Signed Gary Roenick, out

for a three-year contract.

BOSTON—Signed Reid Nichols, outfitter, for a three-year contract.

TORONTO—Signed Jim Beaton, pitcher, for a three-year contract.

TEXAS—Signed George Wright, center-fielder, and Odell Jones, pitcher.

MINNEAPOLIS—Signed Mike Scott, pitcher, and Eric Gullace, outfielder.

EDMONTON—Signed Mike Scott, pitcher, and Eric Gullace, outfielder.

Winnipeg—Signed Steve Hart, center-fielder.

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ART BUCHWALD

Little Red Yuri and . . .

WASHINGTON — In President Reagan's "I'm Not Really Mad at the Russians Speech" last week he ended by saying, "Just suppose with me for a moment that an Ivan and an Anya could find themselves, oh, say, in a waiting room, or sharing a shelter from the rain or a storm with a Jim or a Sally. And there was no language barrier to keep them from getting acquainted."

"Would they then debate the differences between their respective governments? Or would they find themselves comparing notes about their children and what each other did for a living? . . . And as they went their separate ways maybe Anya would be saying to Ivan, 'Wasn't she nice? She also teaches music.'"

And Jim would be telling Sally what Ivan did or didn't like about his boss. They might have even decided they were all going to get together for dinner some evening soon."

Mr. Reagan's point, I believe, was that if people got to know each other one on one, they wouldn't want to go to war.

While getting Jim and Sally and Ivan and Anya together is a very nice scenario for peace, I think it's more important for Ronnie and Nancy and Yuri and his wife to find themselves sharing a shelter from the rain or storm.

"Hi, my name's Ronnie Reagan and this is my wife Nancy. We're originally from California."

"That's neat. We're rock-ribbed conservative Republicans. What do you do for a living?"

"I used to be the head of all secret police. Now I am the leader of the Soviet Union — when I don't have the flu."

"Hey, how about that, Nancy? Yuri here is the president of a superpower just like me. We have a lot in common."

Nancy turns to Tatyana. "Do

you have to give a lot of state dinners?"

Tatyana replies, "Every night I have to give a state dinner. I never have enough chairs."

"It seems that's my problem, too. Who makes your clothes?"

"Oscar of Belorussia. Who makes yours?"

"Adolpho of New York. Here is a photo of the latest suit he designed for me."

"It is very beautiful. But then you're a beautiful lady..."

"She's darling, Ronnie."

Ronnie says, "Tell me, Yuri, what bugs you the most about being president of the U.S.S.R.?"

"The party bosses. They are always telling me I'm doing something wrong."

"Isn't that funny? That's what bugs me the most about being president of the United States. I don't mind the opposition. But I sure get mad when my own people tell me I'm screwing up."

Nancy says to Tatyana, "How do you get along with your children?"

Tatyana replies, "Don't ask."

Nancy laughs, "Me too. I guess we'll never close the generation gap."

Ronnie says to Yuri, "So what's the toughest thing about your job?"

"Balancing the budget, providing jobs and keeping the U.S.S.R. No. 1."

"I can't believe it. Here we are, strangers caught in the storm and we have the same common problems, interests and aspirations. How about the four of us getting together for dinner sometime and working out a plan to avoid blowing up the world?"

"I'd like that very much, Ronnie. Here is my hot-line number. Call me day or night."

"Great. And here's my card. If I'm not at the White House, try the Camp David number. We're always there on weekends."

That night as Ronnie and Nancy are getting out of their soaking clothes, Nancy says, "Wasn't she a lovely person? Did you know she also plays the balalaika?"

And Ronnie says, "He's a first-class guy. He told me that before he invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, his real ambition was to be a movie actor."

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"Adolpho of New York. Here is a photo of the latest suit he designed for me."

"It is very beautiful. But then you're a beautiful lady..."

"She's darling, Ronnie."

Ronnie says, "Tell me, Yuri, what bugs you the most about being president of the U.S.S.R.?"

"The party bosses. They are always telling me I'm doing something wrong."

"Isn't that funny? That's what bugs me the most about being president of the United States. I don't mind the opposition. But I sure get mad when my own people tell me I'm screwing up."

Nancy says to Tatyana, "How do you get along with your children?"

Tatyana replies, "Don't ask."

Nancy laughs, "Me too. I guess we'll never close the generation gap."

Ronnie says to Yuri, "So what's the toughest thing about your job?"

"Balancing the budget, providing jobs and keeping the U.S.S.R. No. 1."

"I can't believe it. Here we are, strangers caught in the storm and we have the same common problems, interests and aspirations. How about the four of us getting together for dinner sometime and working out a plan to avoid blowing up the world?"

"I'd like that very much, Ronnie. Here is my hot-line number. Call me day or night."

"Great. And here's my card. If I'm not at the White House, try the Camp David number. We're always there on weekends."

That night as Ronnie and Nancy are getting out of their soaking clothes, Nancy says, "Wasn't she a lovely person? Did you know she also plays the balalaika?"

And Ronnie says, "He's a first-class guy. He told me that before he invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, his real ambition was to be a movie actor."

Nancy turns to Tatyana. "Do

you have to give a lot of state dinners?"

Tatyana replies, "Every night I have to give a state dinner. I never have enough chairs."

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